It Was Styled a Rally of Railroad Men, but All of the Participants Did Not Conceal Successfully Their Callings.

Boss Sheerin Tells Jewett to Write Challenge for a Joint Discussion.

A Letter of that Purport Is Given to Reporters Before Chairman Huston, to Whom It Is Addressed, Receives It by Mail.

The Democracy in the guise of railroad men, both local and imported, held another noisy rally on the streets last night, the occasion being a promised pole-raising on the corner of East Washington street and Arsenal avenue. A railroaders, from neighboring towns began to arrive as early as 7 o'clock, and as they reached the Union Depot they were met by city clubs and escorted to Washington street, which was the general rendezvous for all interested. From Richmond 600 persons came, one-half of whom were, it is said, Republicans, and 200 from Knightstown. A delegation of farmers from Center township, Rush county, who were uniformed with hickory walking sticks, and in the procession carried lanterns as railroaders, were an interesting feature of the evening. As a matter of fact, the so-called Knightstown Railroad Club had no characteristics of such an organization, the majority of the men having been furnished with lanterns and railroad tickthat town for ten days, working up the town and | Knights of Labor and trades union andorsecountry for the occasion. The following are the | ment of the Democratic tickets, to which efforts names of those who came and for one night only passed themselves off as knights of the brake and switch: John Wysong, brick layer; Warren Ballard, carpenter; Andrew Cleaver, laborer. farmer; Frank Tweedy, carpenter; Dan Price, farmer; David Williamson, laborer, Will Bowen and three brothers, farmers: Charles Foutz, farmer; James Welch, farmer; Sherman Cunningham, laborer; A. Rhodes, farmer; Dr. J. W. White; Charles Butler, lawyer; John Kirkpatrick, farm-Geo. Brandenburg, farmer; Hy. Hayes, laborer; M. O'Maelia, laborer; Harry Cunningham, carpenter; Frank Hatfield, carpen ter; Geo. Page, teamster; Tom Wright, farmer; Will Cooten, farmer; Moses Heller, retired; Geo. Rhodes, farmer; W. H. Warrick, welldriller; Jesse White, farmer; Henry Burk, butcher; Lee Small, farmer; Chas. Reddick Will Brows, farmer; M. Niebarker, laborer; Tom Maple, laborer: Owen Merideth, laborer: J. J. Cox, saw-mill: Walter Cox, saw-mill; Chas. Thrawley, farmer; eight McBrides, from Rush county, all farmers; Sam Welch, farmer; Norman Reeves, druggist; — Mc-Cord. teamster; M. Oakerson, laborer; Hen Rhodes, farmer: M. Reeves, farmer: Frank Allee, carpenter; John Mattix, farmer; John Ruby, farmer: F. M. Rhodes, farmer; John Brosious, farmer; Sam McBride, farmer; James Degalien, farmer; R. Jack, carpenter; R. St. Clair, laborer; Frank Allison, farmer; Geo. Welch, farmer; Joe Abrams, laborer; E. Boles, farmer; Thos. Clarey, farmer; O. Clifford, laborer; E. Maple, laborer; Carl Fouts, farmer; John Casely, laborer.

displayed the transporteries that have been in use since Cleveland's nomination, not a new or original motto being seen. The procession formed on Washington street, near Meridian, and under the control of Jackson Robinson, E E. Dildine, Frank Robinson, H. H. Wells, H. R. Vincent and others, it was safely piloted out to the scene of the pole-raising. The following clubs participated in the order named: East End Railroad Club, Riehmond, Knightstown Greenfield clubs, Hendricks, Saw-End Railroad and West makers Bynum Escort Guards, First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Ngeteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twento third and Twenty-fourth ward clubs, Turpie Guards, Governor Grav Reform Club, and a hundred boot-blacks and gamins. About 1,200 people were in line, and upon arriving at their destination, 5.000 men, women and children were found there, grouped around an elevated stand and a half-raised hickory pole, which still remained in this position after the dispersing of the crowd, it not being deemed sufficiently balanced to permit the carrying out of the original programme. The pole came from the farm of David S. Gooding, the traditional "objetor" of Hancock county.

At 9 o'clock N. W. McCurby announced that

Throughout the procession, the local clube

the speaking would at once begin. There was quite a number of bands in the procession, but no music had been provided for at the meeting. Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald was the first one introduced, and he delivered very much the same address that he did at the little "local affair' in Tomlinson Hall some weeks ago. He again lauded Grover to the skies, showing no hesitancy in calling him the best, the purest and most honest executive this country has had during the present generation. All his | and Bynum Democrats." promises, he said, made four years ago have been faithfully kept, and all the hopes of the party have been realized. The party is willing to risk him again. Cleveland has saved the Nation \$30,000,000, said Mr. McDonald, by his | abuse of their holiday to the Gruelle crowd. But economy, and for this very reason the people | this introduction of politics where politics ought | ticket. will not desert him. His message of last Thurs- | not to go is to lead to an accounting. Already publican party as having closed the doors of negotiation, and it declared emphatically that the rights of the American citizen, not only private, but also international, must be preserved. Mr. McDonald spoke only ten minutes. The next speaker was Charles Offutt, of Greenfield. He claimed to have come to the meeting simply because the pole, intended to be raised, was the product of his native county soil. This statement cast a damper upon the crowd, but nevertheless they gave him semi-respectful attention. He then began a series of congratulations to all present upon the immense throng, the prospects for success and the purity of their candidates, closing with the rather remarkable assertion that campaign crowds do not turn out to hear the speeches, but simply to show their enthusiasm. The Democratic party he said, has never yet committed any deed for which it need be ashamed. To-day it is under the leadership of the grandest man this country now has, and it will win against Harrison and monoply. This leaves no doubt as to what the result will be. The past administration has been the most successful one since the days of Lincoln. This will prove a telling factor in the present campaign. After saying that Gen. Harrison could get no votes outside his party the State pride question was discussed for some moments. and the speaker closed by passing more eulogies upon the Democratic candidates

Senator McCullough, of Gibson county, next addressed the meeting, contributing little or nothing to what had already been said, so far as fact was concerned. Following him came James N. New. another free-trader, from Hancock county. He represented himself and his people as poor and industrious, and a co-worker with the laboring men all over the country. As a matter of fact New is a bachelor lawyer of Greenfield, with an income sufficiently large enough to brand him as anything else than a sympathizer with the poor. His address, which was very brief, was similar to those of his predecessors, in that it contained only a re-hash of old assertions. Mr. New claims to have read ail the speeches made by Republicans through-out the country, and in closing said: "I have even read McKinney's speech on the tariff. All have to say is that he tries to rob the Lord Almighty of all the good things he have tried to bestow on us poor mortals." After Mr. New's speech the meeting adjourned.

Chairman Jewett's Bluster.

The Democratic State central committee yesterday resorted to one of its characteristic dodges to catch the public eye and obtain credit for something which it did not deserve. Chairman Jewett had nothing else to do during the morning hours and he sat down and wrote a "challenge," which was addressed to "Hon. James N. Huston, chairman Republican State central committee," and proceeded to between invite a joint discussion, Hovey and Hon. Gen. Alvin P. Courtland C. Matson of pending political issues. The "challengs" further requested that a time and place be designated, not earlier than Friday next, to arrange details, as between now and that time Mr. Jewett would not be able to look

THEY DID NOT RAISE A POLE | State central committee. Now the proper thing to do with the important message would have been to have dropped it into the postoffice before making it public, but, instead, Mr. Jowett gave it out to an afternoon newspaper reporter, with the assurance that it was to be sent to the Republican chairman at 3 o'clock. The commuication was given space together with a brief in-terview with Mr. Jewett, in which the latter talked rather ambiguously and confusedly about the cowardice, pride and better judgment of the Republican party.

But Chairman Huston failed to receive the letter. Up to a late hour last night it was "the that never came," although it had published in the News at 4 o'clock. Perhaps Mr. Jewett will abuse the wretched postal service for the delay, but there are a great many of his friends who are inclined to think he was much more auxious to get the letter to the newspaper office than to the postoffice. It so happened that Chairman Huston had just returned from the postoffice, about 6 o'clock, when a Journal reporter asked him what would be done concerning Mr. Jewett's letter. "I shall not consider any challenge," said Mr. Huston, "until I have received it. As yet, I know nothing about this matter, except what I have seen in the papers. There is no such letter in the mail I have just received, and, in my opinion, it looks considerably like clap-trap. I think the Democrats want to pretend to be anxious to fight a great deal more than they want

"In case the challenge is receved, what then?" "When it is received it will be considered. It is my opinion that there will be no joint discussion between General Hovey and Mr. Matson. I don't believe they have any right to delarge number, all of whom were represented as | mand that we accede to their wishes, nor that we are under any moral obligation to do so. However, I am only giving expression now to my own personal feelings in the matter."

Regarding the charge of cowardice which Mr. Jewett had made in his interview, Mr. Huston laughed. "I think," said be, "that the history of the two parties will show that the charge of cowardice belongs on the other foot. Speaking about challenges, if Matson wants a joint discussion so badly, why don't he accept the challenge of Mr. Hughes, the Prohibition candidate? If he takes care of him he will have his hands full."

Misuse of Labor Day. The workingmen, irrespective of party, have for a long time resented the presumptuousness of the so-called agitators Gruelle, Gould and others in endeavoring to control their organizations. Until Gruelle made his bargain with the Democets free of charge. Missionairies have been in | racy and put in operation schemes to secure the belonged the brutal proceedings of the alleged meeting of the State Federation, these fellows were tolerated. But when with high hands they, in violation of the constitutions of these organizations, sought to commit them to political action, opposition was manifested that has threatened the existence of both the Knights and unions. On account of the introduction of the resolutions against General Harrison in the central body of the latter organizations, the Carpenters' Union withdrew and was soon followed by the German organization. Then the plasterers became weary with the rule of Gruelle, and while they have not given up their relations to the union have gone so far as to leave the question of participating in the Labor-day parade to individual members. Any one of them can go into the parade who desires to do so, but they will not ap-

pear as a body. Labor day, like every other good feature of benefit to the workingmen, has been abused by the Gruelle crowd, who try to attach it to the Democratic party. "For months," said a workingman last night, "Gruelle, Gould, Farnham, and Langstaff, the latter a candidate for the Legislature, have been secretly working to make the Labor day demonstration one of Democratic significance, and the exposure of their plans has directed the earnest opposition of all sincere Knights and union men, without regard to party lines, more powerfully against them. They fee the effects of counter opinion so strongly that since Thursday they have been offering induce ments to the leading and influential opponents to say nothing more and allow the programme to be carried out as it has been arranged. Their offers have been in several instances suggestive of money consideration and political preferment. Of course the Gruelle crowd could make no such disgraceful overtures without they were confident of their resources, and they can come

only from Democratic managers." "Then the Democratic politicians want to purchase workingmen to refrain from opposing the efforts to make the Knights and union men political machines?" he was asked.

"That's it; but they will not consent to withdraw Bynum from the programme of speakers. We oppose him in this instance, not because he is Bynum, but on account of his being a candi date, and Labor day was not set apart for candidates and other politicians. We are told that he will say nothing about politics, but he intends to speak on the tariff, for he can talk about nothing else, and what is that but politics! But granting that he is sincere, are not the Republicans entitled to an equal representation among the speakers? As it is now Mayor Denny is the only Republican speaker announced, while all the others are Democrats of the deepest dye. Bynum is put last on the programme and Denny first, and between the two is to come Governor Gray. The whole af-fair is being managed by Gruelle, Gould, Farnham and Langstaff. They first had a programme for speakers which included ex-Governor Porter and Governor Gray, but after a time, when they thought that this apparent show of nonpartisanship had its effects, they withdrew Governor Porter and put Bynum in his place. That was done when Bynum was here a few weeks ago. While ex-Governor Porter was on the programme there were two others selected representing opposite politics. Mr. Michener had been chosen for the Republicans, and Colonel Matson for the Democrats. But when Porter was dropped, so was Michener, which lett the list of

speakers rearranged, Denny, Republican, Gray "Will there be any change since the exposure of the political trick?" "Not at all. The parade will be a Democratic affair, and the workingmen can charge this of the marrise duced in the district assembly has been acted on by one local assembly, No. 6437, which on Friday night condemned the action of the district organization. Others will do the same thing. Men who eppose the efforts of Democrats to control the Knights and union men are watched, but since the overhauling the Messrs. Huey and Mankin gave the Gruelle crowd in Wednesday night's meeting to consider Labor day matters, the fight has been more distinctly drawn, with the advantage resting with those who are against

cieties and orders to consider."

politics being a question for workingmen's so-

The McCormack Bet. The statement has been made, through Democratic sources, that McCormack, of Columbus, had bet Col. M. Yeomans, of Columbus, O., that Cleveland would carry Indiana. The Colonel has had some difficulty in bringing McCormack to such a decision, as a letter from him in Columbus, O., under date of the 18th inst., and published Friday in the Columbus (Ind.) Republican, indicates that after weeks of negotiation McCormack was still disinclined to make good his offer. The Yeomans letter was to C. A. Poland, of Columbus, and in it the Colonel wrote: 'It seems that McCormack rushes into print on a very slight pretext. They sent a copy of the dispatch sent me to the Cincinnati Enquirer. stating that the dispatch was in answer to my advertisement for a big bet, while the facts are that I have been trying to have him put put on his own advertisement in the Cincinnati Enquirer of July 10, 1888. I invited him to meet me at ladianapolis on the 7th inst., when I bet John Beggs, of Terre Haute, \$1,000 on the general result. He failed to appear and on my return home I made him a proposition of \$500 on general result and \$500 that Harrison would carry Indiana. Now, I have bet him \$1,000 on general result, and want him to put up \$1,000 on Indiana, or quit advertising himself.

"You and the Republicans in your part of the State can make use of these facts to counteract any false impression that may have been made. The bluster and bluff of the Democrats just now reminds me of the boy who whistled before he got out of the woods. They had better keep cool. They will have all the opportunity they will want to get their money up.

"The immocrate here are very quiet. The last bet made here was three weeks ago. I bet a leading Democrat \$1,000 on general result. We think getting bets now a soft snap. I will bet Mr. McCormack or any Democrat \$500 on Indiana, \$500 on Connecticut and \$1,000 on general result-take one take all-and \$1,000 that they can't 'name two Northern States that Cleveland will carry, money to be put up here in First National Bank."

Affairs in the East.

After several weeks absence, during which he delivered five speeches in Maine, had some recreation at Watch Hill and then visited political conventions in New York and New Jersey, Wm. Dudley Foulke returned to this city yesterday. He went over to Richmond during the afternoon, but is expected here again to-morrow, when he will perfect arrangements for taking an after his duties as chairman of the Democratic | active part is the campaign in this State, Mr.

Foulke says he found the Republicans in the East wide awake and earnest. Everywhere he New Jersey. In Maine the meetings were all immense. It is the impression in New England that Cleveland has sacrificed civil-service reform and that in the fisheries treaty negotiations the administration had acted dishonorably. The recent Cleveland message, he thinks, has come too late to give the Democrats any chance

Will Stay Until November. The better class of Italians in the city are as much opposed to the introduction of contract labor here as any one elsa. They realize that the Italians who are brought over here under contract do not intend to become citizens, and, for that reason, do not sympathize with them. Another point of distinction which the Italian-American citizens are particular about calling attention to is the fact that these late-comers are from a different part of Italy than themselves. These contract laborers are all Neopolitans, and the majority of the Italian-American citizens here are from Genoa, and are as proud of their beautiful city as a people well could be. A day or two ago an Italian resident here accosted one of the bosses and put to him a series of questions regarding this contract labor. Said the citizen: "How many Italians working on the trenches

have you under your control?" "Are they paid regularly for their work, and do they get along all right? "Yes, all is all right, and we hope to get along until November." "If you are all here next November will you "Certainly."

"I am a Democrat, and the boys must be Demograts, too. "I suppose that in your gang there are some Republicans!" "That never mind. I am the boss, and they must do what I will.

"The Democrats have promised us that they vill give us work after this job is done unt November—that is all. "How many bosses have you in Indianapolis?

"Do you all live in the same house!" "How much do you pay for rent?" "You want to know too much."

"Why are you a Democrat?"

"What is the rate you charge every man for "You don't need to know that." "Do you know anything about the election

"It is not worth while for me." "You know that no man can vote under twenty-one years of age?" "I know not about that, but I tell you that

Williams's Electroneering Scheme. Smith Williams, superintendent of the poor farm, by the grace of the Democratic County Commissioners, is a candidate for sheriff two years hence. It is said that at the county's expense he is electionsering to that end, and at the same time is helping along his party in Wayne township through the same means in the present campaign. Social parties at the poor farm are frequent, and the county's teams are used in all cases when the Democratio party's interests demand it. The farm is considered headquarters for Democratic politicians.

Republican Polling. The Republican county central committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which steps were taken for the immediate polling of the county. Books, papers and instructions for that purpose were given to each committeeman. Another poll will be taken about the last of October. Several speeches were made, and the reports from the several precincts were all of an encouraging character. Political Notes.

The Democrats propose to have Congressman Mills make five speeches in this State. R. W. Miers, of Bloomington, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, is at the

The Hendricks Club will leave here on a Beeline train, Sept. 1, to visit Mr. Thurman. The club will return that night.

The Columbia Club will meet on Monday even ng at 7:30 o'clock at Pfafflin's Hall. Business of mportance will be transacted and a full attend-

will be held to morrow evening to elect a successor to D. W. Coffin, who has resigned the presidency of the organization. The executive committee of the Republican national committee, commends the Burford ithograph of General Harrison as an excellent likeness, and thinking it much superior to any

A meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club

other which has come to its notice, the commit tee has officially approved the same. Governor Porter is to speak at Farmer City. Ill., on the 5th of next month. It is the purpose o make this a great demonstration. Ten speakers' stands are to be provided and the music will come from forty brass bands. Ten beeves and thirty sheep are to be used in feeding the multi-

J. F. Smith, who York Byers said was one of he leaders of the mob of white Democrats that drove him and Mr. Ramsey away from their homes in Crittenden county, Arkansas, has written Byers, offering bim \$425 for his property. The only offense Byers and Ramsey committed was in being colored Republicans. Byers says his property is worth twice what Smith pro-

An enthusiastic meeting of Republicans of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth wards was held last evening at the corner of Washington and Blackford streets. It was addressed by C. C. Heckman and Frank McCray. Before the arrival of these gentlemen the crowd was entertained by John King, a brother of the Democratic candidate for sheriff, who briefly but vigorously gave his reasons for supporting the Republican

BREAD THAT IS FURNISHED.

The Home-Made Article Displaced by the

Great Supply Produced by Machinery. It would be practically impossible to make any adequate estimate of the immense amount of machine bread consumed in one week by the citizens of Indianapolis. This industry has grown from its original experimental attempts into one patronized by three-fourths of the families throughout the city. Home-made bread is cheaper for household use where the flour and other ingredients are purchased in sufficient quantities to take advantage of wholesale rates. but among the poorer classes, where such a supply is made impossible by the scarcity of funds. and even among the better situated who are disinclined to rely upon home baking because of its inconvenience, what is commonly called bakers' bread is regularly bought. Although distributed throughout the city are hundreds of bakeries of varying merit, but all of which have the regulation sign, "Home-made Bread," yet the trade is mainly supplied by two or three leading wholesale firms, and in fact much of the bread palmed off by minor shops as their own make is direct from the ovens of the large bakeries. Entering one of the largest places of the kind in the city, and in fact in the State, a Journal reporter was yesterday shown a few tricks of the trade. "You will soon discover," remarked the proprietor, "that the publie have no true conception of the work we do. Our shop is an unpretentious looking place, but here we turn out more bread upon the Indianapolis markets than one firm in the city. Every week we average 54,000 loaves, about one-tenth of which are brown, graham, rye or what is known as Boston brown bread. Almost the entire consumption, you see, is on the white bread. The bread industry has grown wonderfully in the last five years. When we first opened up we had barely enough trade to occupy two delivery wagons. Now we have eight, and they are kept on the streets all day. We supply nearly all the groceries of the city, and since August of 1887 the demand has increased almost one-third." A tour of inspection over the great factory impresses one with the magnitude of the industry. There are three distinct departments, the count-

ing-room, the mixing floor and the oven depart-

ment. In the counting-room, which of course

is a business necessity, are large fans, propelled

by steam and suspended from the ceiling, thus

affording a constant draught of cool, refreshing

air. Upstairs is the mixing department. Here,

also, is a four-foot rotary fan, planted in the

dome of the building, that keeps the tempera-

ture of the room at a comfortable degree. In

this room the flour is sifted, mixed and made

into dough all through machines. The "mixer"

is the only one of its kind in this country, and

has a capacity of six barrels. Inside are seven

revolving arms that have a motion similar to

that of an ice-cream freezer. From this room the dough is run out into long sheets and sent down received assurances that large gains would be an inclined shoot to the first floor, where made in the Republican vote in New York and it is cut into loaves ready for the area. it is cut into loaves ready for the ovens. Here the unbaked bread is brushed and submitted to "proof," which is similar to the process of raising in common yeast bread. There are seven ovens, three of which are the largest in the world. All are supplied with natural gas, which has increased the quality of the bread, on account of its steady heat, and has made the bak-

"Is there any alum or ammonia used in your

ing less expensive."

bread!" was asked. "No, it is a false idea entertained by many people that in order for bread to be white it must have some such chemical additions. We have never used alum, ammonia, or anything than pure ingredients since we began, nor do I know of any baker in the city who does use them. We depend wholly upon the quality of flour for the white-ness in our bread. We use two kinds, the pat-ent winter and spring wheat, about half and haif. Compressed yeast, salt, lard and sugar complete the list of things that can be found in our loaves. This is one reason that bakers' bread so much more extensively used now than eretofore, because the manufacturers have

carned that pure flour is the only hope of hold-

ng the trade. It is a foolish idea that people

must get rid of that machine-made bread is a

combination of poisonous chemicals. We are

willing to submit it to a thorough examination "Is all your bread made by machinery? "No, about one-third is hand-made, that is so far as the mixing and baking is concerned, all the rest is handled by machinery, except when being taken to and from the ovens. We now have one machine capable of turning out a hundred loaves a minute, and it is kept running at a lively rate at that. We have two sets of hands, and run all night and all day." "What is done with the stale bread left on

your bands?" "Many people think we use it in making over the next day, and I only wish we could; but it s good for nothing, although it would be perfectly harmless if it could be reworked. We supply the groceries twice a day, taking back all the dry bread that is unsold. This is brought right here to the shops and sold to the poor at half-price. Every afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, when our wagons begin to come in, there are from twenty-five to fifty ragged children here waiting to buy the stale loaves. What is not sold I sell for chicken-feed or use myself in my stable. However, many people prefer bread a half a day or even a day old, as it cuts better and is more solid."

OLD IN THE WAYS OF SIN.

A Woman Suspected of Swindling and Systematic Petty Stealing Arrested.

Mrs. Laura March, alias Mrs. Lydia Plummer, was arrested last night at a boardinghouse, No. 144 North Tennessee street. warrant against her was sworn out by A. Born & Co. A few months ago, it is charged, she bought about \$150 worth of goods of that house on time payments, and then disappeared along with the goods. Inquiry was made for her where she had been boarding, but nothing could be learned of her. The boardinghouse keeper, however, led the way to the woman's arrest, as she espied her a day or so ago, going into her new place on Tennessee street and apprised Born & Co. of her whereabouts. Hence the warrant and arrest. Sergeants Lowe and Bruce lay in wait for her two days before she put in an appearance. Yesterday evening, while Officer Kuntz was temporarily relieving them, she came in and was rrested. The lady with whom she was poarding was greatly surprised to find out the character of her boarder, whom she thought to be "such a nice lady." But the arrest led her to suspect Mrs. March of having relieved her of all the table-cloths, spoons and various utensils which had been mysteriously disappearing. The officers found . various articles of jewelry and clothing in the woman's room. Her identity is, however, unknown to the police, although she is thought to be from Pittsburg. Among her possessions were a couple of notes upon one William Sellers, each for \$466.66. She also had a mortgage deed. It is thought that the woman carried on a practice of swindling in addition to pilfering, and that she is the one who recently swindled a farmer near this city out of about \$400.

A Young Murderer Caught. Burt White, alias "Oliver," who shot and killed Willie Ellsworth, on a bridge across the Wabash river at Lafayette, on Aug. 1, was captured in this city yesterday, by detective Thornton, while standing on the corner of Georgia and Noble streets, in a half intoxicated condition. It will be remembered that immediately after the shooting White fled and all efforts at finding his whereabouts have failed up to this time. Some three weeks ago it was said that he was in the city, and upon this clew his discovery was made yesterday, it being ascertained that he had been working in North Indianapolis for Thomas Dain, an ex-patrolman. White is only sixteen years of age, and when found was with Charles Sanford, who was also arrested.

A Rette from Spain. There came in General Harrison's mail yesterday, addressed to him here, a letter from Cali fornia, in which was inclosed a piece of Moorish

He was not implicated in the crime, however.

silk curtains that once hung at the door leading to the Hall of Embassadors in the Albambra of Grenada in 1434. Columbus passed under these curtains when he was received by Ferdinand and Isabella on his return from America. The dece that was sent to General Harrison was given to the donor by the Duke of San Lorenzo in Spain thirteen years ago.

Robbed by Footpads.

Pressley Shephard, aged seventeen, living at No. 385 Dillon street, was held up and robbed of all his clothing and \$3 in cash, Friday night, on Pleasant street, just beyond Reed. The foot-

CORRY, Pa., Aug. 25 .- A terrible boiler explosion occurred yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the Frank Strahau farm, seven miles southwest of Corry, by which two men lost their lives and two others were seriously injured. It was a threshing machine boiler, owned by Samuel Boutwell, and had been running but little since last fall. Thursday, while running, the water got low, burning the sheet, which was repaired reand thought the explosion took engineer, William Clough, was standing on the top of the boiler, trying to start the engine off he center. The steam-gange then indicated sixty pounds. Clough was blown some distance and instantly killed. Arthur McCray, one of the workmen, was thrown ninety feet and injured so that he died last evening. Perry Corry and Jefferson Boutwell were also seriously in jured. The boiler was thrown through a barn, a distance of sixty feet, and the threshing-machine completely demoralized. Competent men say there was at least 100 pounds steam pressure on the boiler at the time of the explosion.

General Brazil News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BRAZIL, Ind., Aug. 25 .- The Medical Association of Vigo, Clay and Sullivan counties will con-

vene at Saline City on Monday, Sept. 3. The colored Baptist churches of Terre Haute Brazil and Knightsville will hold a camp-meet ing here, beginning on Aug. 30 and continuing till Sept. 9. The choir of the Second Baptist Church of Terre Haute will furnish the music, including plantation songs. The A. M. E. churches of Brazil and Greencastle hold a basket meeting in Shattuck's grove to-morrow, A. L. Murray and J. A. Davis, pastors, preaching. A call for a mass convention of the Union Labor party is called for this city on Saturday, Sept. 8. Greenbackers, trades-unionists and Knights of Labor are invited to participate. J. O. Siddens, Probibitionist, has challenged S. Anderson, Republican, and John Holmes, Democrat, all caudidates for Representative, to a joint discussion.

Obituary.

MACKINAW, Mich., Aug. 25 .- John D. Gillette, the cattle king of Illinois, father-in-law of Gov. Oglosby, died here to-day. At the time of his death he owned 20,000 acres of land in Logan county, Illinois, and had \$100,000 of stock of five Central Illinois banks. His fortune is estimated at \$650,000. He was noted as a successful breeder of fine beef cattle and as one of the first to export beef cattle to England.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 25.-Rev. S. K. Miller, well-known ciergyman of the Episcopal Church, and late of the Diocese of Michigan, died here yesterday, aged sixty-nine.

She Drew the Line. Harper's Magazine.

A somewhat unpolished mother of a very harming daughter was recently heard to say: "I don't intend lettin' Emily go back to Mme. Waring's school. They don't teach 'em right. Now, I don't know so very much myself, but I never would tell my child that IX spells nine.

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON

Howa Washington Artist Fills His Purse by Creating Advertising Novelties.

The Reconstruction of the Navy Will Furnish Employment for Annapolis Graduates-

Prussia's Transcaspian Railway.

UNIQUE ADVERTISING. Washington Artist Fills His Pocket-Book by Producing Novel Designs.

special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .- Washington, in common with every other large city in the world, has a number of young and enthusiastic artists who make a living somehow by transferring their thoughts to canvas through the aid of pigment and oils. Just how some of these young fellows manage to keep the pot boiling is as much of a mystery here as it is in London, Paris or New York. I met a young man on the street this morning who has been in Washington for ten years or more, and who has managed to make a comfortable living, although his pictures are not very greatly sought for by connoisseurs. He hades smile on his face which showed that his pocket-book was comfortably filled, and he volunteered the information that be had just sold another picture at a good big price. I asked him who was the fortunate purchaser. He replied that it was a patent-medicine concern in one of the New England States, which concern proposed to turn this chef d'ouvre into an advertising card, by employing a first-class lithographer to transfer

"Do you do much of this business?" I asked.
"Yes," he replied. "I have been carrying on
this kind of business for several years. Five or six years ago there was in Congress a wealthy patent-medicine manufacturer who was attracted to one of my pictures displayed in an art store on the avenue. He made me an offer for it, and I sold it to him, and he used it as an advertising attraction. Since that time it struck me that there might be a wider field, and now whenever I have a new idea which pans out well, I paint my picture, take a photographic copy of it, which I copyright, of course, and send these copies to the leading manufacturers of cure-alls. By this means I attract a wide range of spectators, and I invariably dispose of

my pictures at a good price."

This statement called to mind the fact that a paragrapi in this correspondence, about a year ago, had a similar effect. At that time mention Aurora Fair Association to the best set of triplets which might be exhibited at their baby show. The ten dollars came from the President of the United States, and was captured by a happy family named Dart, living in Hamburg, N. Y. An enterprising manufacturer of lac-tated foods up in Vermont saw an account of this fair, and sent some of his preparations to the mother of the triplets, who wrote the customary testimonial as to the benefits received. The Vermont house, with true Yankee sagacity, at once sent for pictures of the interesting little ones, and now the Dart triplets are used to advertise their baby food in all sections of the country. I understand it has been a paying investment, and that the concern has recently sent up a supply of the same preparation to Mrs. Dart, who now has a pair of twins two or three months old.

ANNAPOLIS GRADUATES. The Rebuilding of the Navy Will Furnish Employment for the Youngsters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Washington, Aug. 25 .- For several years past the cadets who annually graduate from the Naval Academy have exceeded in number the vacancies in the line of the navy, and many of the young men have been dropped from the rolls of the naval establishment with an honorable discharge and one year's pay. Some of these young fellows have been able to secure excellent positions in private life through the eduention which the government so generously furnished them, but there is scarcely one of the whole number who would not be willing to reenter the service if opportunity offered. The fact that there has been so much uncertainty as to the chances of getting into the navy after graduating from the academy, has made the Annapolis institution less popular than it used to be, and the applicants for the vacant places on the academy's rolls have not been as numerous as in the old days. A naval officer, in talking of the future of the navy to your correspond-

ent to-day, said: "The state of affairs which has existed in reation to Annapolis graduates is likely to be folowed by a period of rapid rise in the navy. For twenty years after the war there was scarcely a new ship added to our fleet, and the old vess which had been built for the service or which had been drafted into the navy, have nearly all gone to the bottom of the ocean or have rotted in the ards. Now, however, there is a disposition on the part of Congress to pay some attention to the service, and everything points to the rehabilitation of the United States fleet of war vessels. Already quite a number of cruisers, gunboats, torpedo boats, and armored battle-ships have been provided for, and the current naval appropriation bill will add to the list. Several vessels have been launched, and there is every reason to believe that the good work will go on for some years to come, and that the United States will, within the next decade, have a navy of which the people as well as the naval officers themselves may be proud. The result of this will be that there will be more chance for promotion and a better prospect of employment for every youngster graduated from the naval academy, and I am inclined to think that from this time forward, for the next twenty years, there will be more of a demand for cadetships at Annapolis than there has been in the past, and that this institution will become as popular as West Point is already."

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

Some of the Probable Effects of the Building

of the Transcaspian Railway. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 25. - One of the most important events in railway construction was calebrated on the 15th of May last, by the inauguration of the Transcaspian railway, built by the Russians in order to more successfully maintain their supremacy in central Asia. This road is 1,345 versts in length, or in round numbers about 1,000 English miles. Consul Wurts, at St. Petersburg, sends to the State Department a translation of an article which recently appeared in a St. Petersbug paper concerning this great undertaking, from which the following account of the construction and the reasons which led to it are taken:

"The construction of the Transcaspian rail-

way was begun at the close of 1880. To facilitate the transportation of the food and forage of the troops of General Skobelew, then on the march from the Gulf Mikhailovsky, of Gheck-Tepe, a line twenty-two versts long was built between the gulf and the soul of Mouliah-Kara. After the capture of Gheok-Tepe, in 1881, this line was prelonged to the stronghold of Kizyl-Arvat, 217 versts. In this state the line was kept up to 1885. When, in the month of February of that year, alarming news of the situation on the Afghan frontier was spread, it was decided to prolong the railway, as a stroke of strategy, to the banks of Amou-Daria. As circumstances required that this work should be completed as soon as possible (the line between Kizyl-Arvat and Tehardjoui, on the Amou-Daria, was to have a length of 754 versts), its execution was confided to General Annenkoff, who directed the service of the transportation of the troops of the empire. Facts were not long in showing how well worthy of this confidence was the General. On July 2, 1885, the first rails were placed at Kizyl-Arvat, and from the 29th of November of the same year the station Askbabad was open. On July 2, 1886, the line reached the stronghold of Merv, and on Nov. 30 the Bokharan city of Tchardjoni on the Amou-Daria. At this point the strategie role of the railway ceases. Nevertheless the line would certainly not have the importance that it possesses now if it had not been carried on to at least the first commercial center, for instance, the city of Bokhara. Therefore, at the sugges-tion of the constructor, it was decided, the 15th of June, 1887, to build it from Tchardjoui on to Samarcand. The 16th of January, 1888, the first rails were laid on the right bank of the Amou, and the 15th of May the first locomotive came to a stand before the tomb of Tamerlane. The writer of the article visited the transcaspian territory before and after the construction of the railway, and reports that it has animated the desert countries of the Turcomans so that they are now not recognizable. He says: "The populations of the cities of Askhabad,

Mery, and Tchardjoui have rapidly increase

GRAND OPENING SALE

CLOAKS

COMMENCEST O-MORROW AT BROSNAN BROS. & CO.'S

All our Imported and Home-made Cloaks of every conceivable style and design have just arrived, and will introduce them, to our trade by a Grand Early Opening Sale.

NOTICE PRICES:

Lot No. 1-300 Fine Seal Plush Sacks, fine seal ornaments; opening price, \$15.00; will be sold later for \$25.00. Lot No. 2-75 Imported Seal Sacks; opening price, \$20.00;

Lot No. 3 consists of 200 Modjeska Seal Wraps, handsomely trimmed, for \$15.00, worth \$27.50. Lot No. 4-100 Seal Plush Jackets, bought to sell for \$17.50; opening price, \$12.75.

Great Sale of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S ALL-WOOL CLOAKS of every description. P. S .- You can pay a small deposit down and secure the

above bargains. Great Opening Sale of Fall Silks and Plushes.

100 pieces Fine Silk Plush; opening price, 85c per yard. worth \$1,25. 125 pieces 27-inch Silk Plush, worth \$2.50, for \$1.48 per yd. 50 pieces Imported Black Silk for 85c; worth \$1.25.

100 pieces New Colored Dress Silk; opening price, 75c; worth \$1.25. 50 pieces Fine Silk, imported to sell for \$1.50, will be sold for 98c per yard.

75 pieces Imported Black Silk for \$1.10; value for \$1.75.

Grand Opening of New Fall Dress Goods To-Morrow. Prices Very Low.

200 pieces Fall Satinet Cloth for 111c.

300 pieces Henrietta for 25c and 35c. Broadcloths in all the new Fall Shades at 75c, 85c, 98c and \$1.25. Imported Drap d'Car Cloth, worth \$1.25, for 65c per yd. Sale of Table Linens, Towels and Napkins. Bargains for

Everybody. See our New Jerseys. BROSNAN BROS. &

37 and 39 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis.

The sandy island and desert of Ouzoun-Ada are transformed into a bay of the first order, with a town having its streets, squares, bazaars and a shurch. All these facts confirm the saving of the Yankees that it is not by the populated centers that railways are built, but that it is only necessary for a railway to pass by a desert for it to be transformed into a flourishing oasis."

One important effect upon the American trade which this road will have will, probably, be the restoration of the enormous dike destroyed three hundred years ago, by which the government will be able to reclaim nearly half a million acres of lands, which is particularly destrable for the production of cotton. The writer says: "Then it will not be surprising if we se American journals declare that Russia, instead of remaining a consumer of cotton, has become

markets." A SUGGESTIVE COMPARISON.

a producer, and sends its products to foreign

The Strength of English and United States Squadrons in American Waters.

Washington Special. The present uncertain condition of international relations with our Canadian neighborn has developed an interest among naval officials as to how we are prepared in the event of an appeal to the "stern arbitrament." The Navy Department maintains an "intelligence office" containing confidential reports, plans, maps and descriptions of all the ports and harbors of the civilized world and the defenses of each. On the wall is a chart of the world stuck with pins. Each pin has a tag attached bearing the name of a ship, so that at a glance it can be seen where the vessels now in commission comprising the navies of England, France, Germany, etc., are stationed. A comperison made be-tween the British North American squadron and our own fleet was not encouraging. The British squadron consists of the flagship Bellerophon, with fourteen guns in the main bastery and an auxiliary battery; the Pylades, fourteen guns; the Emerald, twelve guns; the Lily, three guns, and the Forward, four guns. Part of the squadron is on a Southern cruise, but within easy recall. This part consists of the Canada, twelve guns; the Tourmaline, twelve guns; the Buzzard, eight guns, and the gunboats Ready and Wrangler, with three and four guns re

Against this formidable fleet we would have the Ossippee, eight guns, and the Yantic, four guns. The Boston and Atlanta are both being prepared for sea, and could be sent north without much delay. The Chicago has her guns but not her carriages, and it will take a month or more to finish them. The Galena, Richmond Pensacola and some other obsolete vessels o the same type are in various navy-yards being

The question was asked of a naval officer is we could not buy some iron-clads abroad if necessary. He said no, as all the European powers, at the present time, are bending every effort to increase their navies. In proof of this he said that while England has 275 vessels of all kinds, she has now fifty more in course of construction. France has 229, with thirty seven on the stocks, and the other powers in the same proportion.

MINOR MATTERS. Medal That Will Probably Be Ordered

When Banks Returns to Congress. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .- There are indications that Gen. N. P. Banks, lately marshal of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, may be sent to Congress next year. Should

General Banks come back to that body over which he once presided it is likely that he will make a vigorous effort to secure one piece of legislation which has been neglected for twentyfive years. Twenty-five years ago General Banks needed a volunteer company to carry a forlors hope to victory. He promised his volunteers that survivors should be rewarded by a suitable medal from Congress. The foriern hope was successful, and Banks's survivors have been waiting for twenty-five years for their premised reward. Time after time bills have been introduced into both branches

Congress, but nothing has come them. This year Mr. Heary Cabet Lodge tried to secure the necessary legislative action to insure those gallant soldiers the reward which had been promised them. A bill was introduced and referred to the appropriate committee in each House, and nothing has been heard of it. The committees will not act. The return of General Banks will, it is thought, give more weight to this measure than it could otherwise have, and he will, doubtless, make an eloquent appeal in behalf of the soldiers who served him and their country so well upon the occasion of such dire peril. The trouble seems to be that there is a fear that one set of medals might lead to another, and that other gallant fellows who fought for \$13 a month and rations, and who particularly distinguished themselves upon ocassions of more than ordinary danger, may come to the front and ask that they, too. may be awarded a token which can be handed down

with pride to succeeding generations. General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .- Miss Kate M. Hayden, of Indiana, was to-day promoted in the Treasury Department from \$1,200 to \$1,400 a

party of officials to Virginia Beach, Va., where be will spend Sunday. Found Her Long-Lost Children.

Third Auditor John S. Williams accompanied

SELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 25.—Milton H. Porter, a Crawfordsville soldier, was killed in the rebellion and left a widow and two little daughtera. Mrs. Porter started out to earn her own iving, leaving her little ones with her father. The latter, in 1870, though well to do, gave one of the children away and sent the other to a poor-house without the mether's knowledge.

The mother was never able to find them, and has mourned them as dead for eighteen years. Seven years ago she married Wm. Boardman, of this city. Last Saturday, through a pension examiner, she accidently discovered that her children are alive and happily married in Kan-

Death of John S. Johnson Special to the Indianapolis Journal Union City, Ind., Aug. 25 .- John S. Jo

died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. R. F. W. Stewart, in this city, at 5 o'cless this morning, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Johnson was the son of Nathaniel Johnson, and was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, Aug. 25, 1804. His early life was

passed among the humble surroundings of that early day, and his educational advantages were limited to a few morths of such schools as the country then afforded. In 1820 he acco his father to Clermont county, Ohio with him settled on a por-of unimproved land, their entire mained with his father until arriving at his me-turity, when he began business for himself by cultivating leased land, and such trading in his limited means afforded. About this time he spent one year in Cincinnati, and then re to Clermont county, and began business as pro-prietor of a general store, his entire stock being limited to the contents of one dry goods box, from which he sold, until, by integrity and energy, he had established his business and could occupy a room, and in a short time a buildin ing and prospering, until 1863, when he sold out and in 1864 came to this city. In Februar 1865 he became one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Union City, Isd., being a director and vice-president, which latter office he held until September, 1874, when, upon the death of the president, he was elected to the presidency. He held the office for four years, when the bank surrendered its charter and reorganized as a State bank with increased capital

vice-president, from its beginning until his death. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and a liberal contributor in the cause of religion and charity.

In this new organization he was director an

Fatal Building Accident. New York, Aug. 25.—The six-story brick building, 126 West Eighty-third street, which has been in the course of erection for some time and would have been completed in a few days, was the scene of a bad accident this afternoon. Workmen were putting the finishing touches on the fifth flour, when the beams gave way. Fire men went down with it. One man, named Flynn, was instantly killed, and three others—Durkin McLane and another—were slightly injured the other man was uninjured. The acciden was attributed to the floor being overleaded with timbers. Contractor Harlows of One hundred-sixty-fourth street had charge of the

Half Rates to Oskalooss, In. VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RAILWAY. The Bee-line (Indianapolis & St. Louis railway) will sell tickets to Oskaloosa, Ia., on Sept. 3 to 10, at the rate of \$12.05 for the round trip. Tickets good thirty days returning. For full particulars call at Bee-line ticket offices, No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot, and 1384 South Illis nois street.

T. C. PECK, P. A.

SORE FROM KNEE TO ANKLE

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

For three years I was almost crippled with a wful sore leg from my knee down to my afficie, a skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurab It had diminished about one third the size of the other It had diminished about one third the size of the other and I was in a hopless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dellars from which I got no relief whatever, I was permade to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result as follows: After three days I noticed a decided hange for the better, and at the end of two families I was completely cured. My fiesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) gos sound. The fiesh began to grow, and to day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was sound in every respect and not a sign of the dimage to be seen.

S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga. Terrible Suffering from Skin Diseases. I have been a terrible sufferer for years from dis-eases of the skin and blood, and have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humora. Have had the best of physicians and spent hundreds of dollars but got no relief until I used the Curroup a REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin as clear and my blood as pure as a child'a.

IDA MAY BASS, Olive Branch P. O., Mis-

From 145 Pounds to 172 Pounds - I have taken ceveral bottles of CUTICUMA RESOLVENT with all the results I could wish for. About this time last year, when commencing its use, I weighed 145 pounds, and to day I weigh 172 pounds.

GEO. CAMPBELL, Washington, D. C.

Note—The Curicuna Resolvent is beyond all doubt the greatest blood purifier ever compounded. Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Scan, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the New Blood Purifier, internally, are positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Discease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Sons, 25 cents; Resolvent, SL. Prepared by the POTPLE DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

[] "Send for "How to Cure Shin Discusses," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testi

